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09/690,313	10/17/2000	James L. Keesey	SLT9-2000-0052US1	3435

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EXAMINER
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HAN, QI

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2626

DATE MAILED: 11/08/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.



### DETAILED ACTION

1. This communication is responsive to BPAI Decision filed on 07/27/2006 and the latest claim amendment filed on 11/09/2004.

It is noted that the Board reversed the examiner's rejection of claims 1-39. Based on the Board decision, the examiner decides to reopen prosecution of the instant application under 37 CFR 1.198 for the purpose of entering the new ground of rejection (see MPEP 1214.05). This reopen prosecution has been approved by the TC director.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 1-3, 6, 8-10, 14-19, 22, 24-26 and 28-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by HEDIN et al. (USPN 6,185,535 B1) hereinafter referenced as HEDIN.

Regarding **claim 14**, HEDIN discloses 'voice control of a user interface to service applications (title), comprising:

"a device for receiving and transmitting data" (Fig. 1a and col. 4, lines 25, 'the client part 101 (corresponding to device) receives speech (data) from user', 'those words (data) ...sent (transmit) to the server part 103);

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“a computer having a data store coupled thereto, wherein the data store stores data, connected to the device” (Fig. 1 and col. 4, lines 46-50, ‘the server (a computer) part 103 is implemented in a separated processor (computer)’ that ‘is more powerful (e.g., faster, more storage space (data store), etc.)’, ‘the first digital link 105 for coupling (connecting) the client and server part 101, 103 may be wireless or wireline’); and

“one or more computer programs, performed by the computer” (col. 6, lines 31-35, ‘various embodiments may utilize one or more programmable elements (computer programs) executing a stored program to perform a number of functions’) for:

“receiving voice data and a device identifier from the device” (col. 5, lines 20-22, ‘the server...uses its own, more powerful ASR to analyze the received speech (voice data)’; col. 4, lines 62-63, ‘through WAP URL (interpreted as device identifier’, wherein WAP also inherently includes device identifier(s) for both sides of communication; also see col. 1, lines 21-34);

“translating the voice data to text”, (col. 5, lines 20-22, ‘the server...uses its own, more powerful ASR (speech-to-text) to analyze the received speech (voice data); col. 6, lines 6-7, ‘the spoken text will either be recognized and converted (translated) to text by the ASR in the client 101, or alternatively by the ASR in the gateway/proxy part 107 (replacing server part 103)’);

“determining whether to filter the translated text” and “if it is determined that the translated text is to be filtered, applying a filter to the translated text”, (col. 5, lines 43-55 ‘when the data formats are different’ determining ‘to convert (filter) the data from one format to the other’ (wherein converting formats is interpreted as filtering, in light of specification: see page 6, lines 16-20), ‘conversion ...not only

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substituting (formatting) keywords from one format to another (e.g. from HTML (text) to WML), but also some level of filtering to weed out data that cannot be received by the terminal...').

Regarding **claim 15** (depending on claim 14), HEDIN further discloses "storing a user profile in a data store connected to the computer", (col. 1, lines 66-67, 'in a multi-user environment, each user's profile must be stored'; col. 8, lines 56-58, 'the RAP server 205' 'may be implemented as a multi-user, central WAP application server').

Regarding **claim 18** (depending on claim 14), HEDIN further discloses "determining comprises extracting one or more key words from the translated text", (col. 5, lines 45-55 'conversion ...not only substituting keywords from one format to another (e.g. from HTML (text) to WML), but also some level of filtering to weed out data that cannot be received by the terminal'; col. 5, lines 24-28, 'the recognized speech (the translated text) may consist of commands (keywords) for controlling the server application, in which case the command are acted upon' (implying the command is extracted); col. 9, lines 59-67, 'if the ASR 307 looks for...the phrase "\*CALL\*", then the ASR 107 will detect (corresponding to extract) that the unrecognized isolated word consists of the word "CALL" with another unrecognized part following it').

Regarding **claim 20** (depending on claim 14), HEDIN further discloses "applying the filter comprises formatting the translated text", (col. 5, lines 45-55 'when the data formats are different... convert (filter) the data (translated text) from one format to the other', 'conversion ...not only substituting (formatting) keywords from one format to another (e.g. from HTML (text) to WML), but also some level of filtering to weed out data that cannot be received by the terminal...').

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Regarding **claim 21**(depending on claim 20), HEDIN further discloses “formatting the translated text for an application”, (col. 5, lines 50-55, ‘if the server 109 is an application that is accessible via the Internet...pass on to the client 101 only that data (text data) that is appropriate’; col. 14,10-21, ‘weather information service’ (application); col. 15, lines 55-67; interactive voice controlled services (applications)’).

Regarding **claim 22** (depending on claim 20), HEDIN further discloses “formatting the translated text for the device”, (col. 15, lines 62-63, ‘voice-enabled special devices, such as electronic notepads’).

Regarding **claims 1-2, 5 and 7-9**, they recite a method. The rejection is based on the same reason described for claims 14-15, 18 and 20-22 respectively, because the claims recite the same or similar limitations as claims 14-15, 18 and 20-22, respectively.

Regarding **claims 27-28, 31 and 33-35**, they recite an article of manufacture. The rejection is based on the same reason described for claims 14-15, 18 and 20-22 respectively, because the claims recite the same or similar limitations as claims 14-15, 18 and 20-22, respectively.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 3, 16 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over HEDIN in view of ALPDEMIR (US 6,658,389 B1).

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Regarding **claim 16** (depending on claim 15), HEDIN does not expressly disclose “a voice print”. However, this feature is well known in the art as evidenced by ALPDEMIR who discloses the ‘voice recognition’ using ‘a previously stored authentic voice print’ (col. 6, lines 14-15). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify HEDIN by specifically providing a voice print, as taught by ALPDEMIR, for the purpose of authenticating the users (ALPDEMIR: col. 6, line 16). In addition, ALPDEMIR also discloses ‘speech server 116, including ASR 146, TTS 148’ accessed by a PC, smart phone, or PDA through ‘Internet’ (col. 4, lines 16-61) and providing ‘caller identification’ with “a registered telephone number (device identifier)”, which further supports the rejection of the combined references.

Regarding **claim 3** (depending on claim 2), the rejection is based on the same reason described for claim 16, because the claim recites the same or similar limitations as claim 16.

Regarding **claim 29** (depending on claim 28), the rejection is based on the same reason described for claim 16, because the claim recites the same or similar limitations as claim 16.

4. Claims 4, 17 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over HEDIN in view of ALPDEMIR as applied to claims 3, 16 and 29, and further in view of DEVINNEY, JR. et al. (US 2003/0046083 A1) hereinafter referenced as DEVINNEY.

Regarding **claim 17** (depending on claim 16), HEDIN in view of ALPDEMIR does not expressly disclose “translating the voice data to text using voice print”. However, this feature is well known in the art as evidenced by DEVINNEY who discloses ‘user validation for information system access and transaction processing’(title), comprising using ‘voice

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print and speaker recognition technology' (paragraph 15), and teaches that 'text dependent speaker verification systems identify the speaker after the utterance (corresponding to voice print) of a password phrase (corresponding to text)' and 'the password phrase (text version) is chosen during enrollment and the same password phrase (voice version) is used in subsequent verification (including translating voice to text)' (paragraph 18), which is read on the claim. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify HEDIN in view of ALPDEMIR by specifically providing functionality of text dependent speaker verification, as taught by DEVINNEY, for the purpose (motivation) of providing robust security enhancement for the system (DEVINNEY: paragraph 17).

Regarding **claim 4** (depending on claim 3), the rejection is based on the same reason described for claim 17, because the claim recites the same or similar limitations as claim 17.

Regarding **claim 30** (depending on claim 29), the rejection is based on the same reason described for claim 17, because the claim recites the same or similar limitations as claim 17.

5. Claims 6, 19 and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over HEDIN.

Regarding **claim 19** (depending on claim 18), HEDIN does not expressly disclose "a filter is selected based on one or more extracted key words". However, HEDIN discloses that 'conversion ...not only substituting (formatting) keywords from one format to another (e.g. from HTML (text) to WML), but also some level of filtering to weed out data that cannot be received by the terminal...' (col. 5, lines 43-55); the devices used for the



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applications can be ‘a WAP-enabled phone’, ‘electronic notepads’, or ‘windows-based’ ‘computer’ (col. 15, lines 59-66); ‘the recognized speech (text) may consist of commands (extracted keywords) for controlling server application’ (col. 5, lines 24-26) or ‘TP (terminal part) command words (extracted keywords, such as “CALL”)’ (col. 9, lines 55-67); and providing different ‘services’ and/or ‘applications’ that request displaying menus (col. 5, lines 59-66). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to recognize that the recognized commands (keywords) could be associated with different devices or applications that have different textual display formats, such as menus, so as to combine the different teachings of HEDIN together by providing different text formats for different devices and/or applications based on the recognized commands (keywords), for the purpose (motivation) of providing enhanced and extended services/applications in advanced mobile networks for the user (HEDIN: col.4, lines 63-65).

Regarding **claim 6** (depending on claim 5), the rejection is based on the same reason described for claim 19, because the claim recites the same or similar limitations as claim 19.

Regarding **claim 32** (depending on claim 31), the rejection is based on the same reason described for claim 19, because the claim recites the same or similar limitations as claim 19.

6. Claims 10-13, 23-26 and 36-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over HEDIN in view of KING (US 6,532,446 B1).

Regarding **claims 23-24 and 26** (depending on claim 14), HEDIN does not expressly disclose “returning translated text to the device” (claim 23), “returning filtered text to the

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device” (claim 24) or “returning data to a device other than the device at which voice data was received” (claim 26). However, the features are well known in the art as evidenced by KING who discloses ‘server based speech recognition user interface for wireless devices (title), and teaches that ‘the symbolic data file (corresponding to translated text) is then sent back to the originating mobile device’ (col. 3, lines 16-19) and ‘the processed symbolic data file...may be reformatted...then sent to the requesting mobile device or to a designated third party device’ (col. 10, lines 32-48). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify HEDIN by providing sending the recognized/converted/reformatted symbolic data (text) back to the originating device or a designated third party device, as taught by KING, for the purpose (motivation) of improving the usability and commercial viability of network for using speech recognition services (KING: col. 2, lines 37-43).

Regarding **claim 25** (depending on claim 24), HEDIN in view of KING further discloses “returning the filtered text via an electronic mail message”, (KING: col. 2, lines 63-64, ‘email’).

Regarding **claims 10-13**, they recite a method. The rejection is based on the same reason described for claims 23-26 respectively, because the claims recite the same or similar limitations as claims 23-26 respectively.

Regarding **claims 36-39**, they recite an article of manufacture. The rejection is based on the same reason described for claims 23-26 respectively, because the claims recite the same or similar limitations as claims 23-26 respectively.

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***Conclusion***

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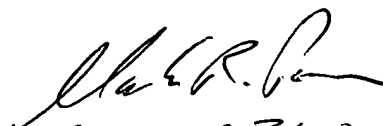
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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Qi Han whose telephone numbers is (571) 272-7604. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday from 9:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Richemond Dorvil, can be reached on (571) 272-7602.

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QH/qh  
October 16, 2006

  
DIRECTOR 2600

  
RICHEMOND DORVIL  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER